ITALY SPEEDS FORCE AGAINST ALBANIANS. REPORT FROM ROME

Interests Endangered by Turk's Election as Prince May Break Neutral Pol-

GENEVA, Sept. 29. Italian troops have embarked on transports at Brindisi for Aviona, the capital of Albania, according to an unconfirmed report from Rome.

"In view of the grave situation now existing throughout Europe, Italy does not consider the offer of the Albanian crown to a son of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, is sufficiently important to justify intervention," says the ribuna of Rome, in an editorial on the Government's firm neutrality.

Turkey will reopen the Dardanelles to navigation in a day or two, according to a dispatch from Constantinople. The European Powers have brought pressure to bear on the Turkish Government since its notification of the various diplomatic representatives that the

straits would be closed to traffic. The pot is boiling over once more in Albania. The situation in that artificial principality became so serious today that intervention by Italy is not unlikely. There is no doubt that such intervention uld mean a declaration of war by

Necessity for "protecting Italian inter-ests in Albania" may furnish the pre-text Italy openly desires for taking sides in the war of the nations. There is more than vague surmise to justify this conclusion. It is learned from retable sources that the new crisis in Albania is exercising the Italian Government and that positive action is contemplated.

Simultaneous with the meeting of the

Cabinet to consider the Turkish situa-tion a proclamation was issued forbidding Italians to enlist as volunteers in the armies of belligerents. The prohibi-tion was due to a movement for forming a corps of "Garibaldians" to serve with Essad Pasha in Albania and in Dalmatia. An Italian naval demonstration in the Aegean Sea is being considered. The English Mediterranean fleet and several French war vessels are now concentrated there, near the islands which belong to

SENATE ELECTS TURKISH PRINCE. In Durazzo the Senate of Albania, defying all of the Powers, elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, a son of Abdul Hamid, de-posed Sultan of Turkey, as Prince of Albania. The Senate appointed a commission to go to Constantinople and deliver the invitation to the Turkish Prince. Simultaneously Essad Pasha, the great popular leader in Albania, prepared to march on Durazzo with an army of 12,000, He has arrived at Dibra with a force and is collecting an army for the overthrow of the interregnum

Essad is popular in Italy and has enfoyed the favor and protection of the Italian Government. When Austria dis-persed his forces and took him prisoner, virtually, at the time Essad was pre-paring to overthrow Prince William of Wied, Italy interposed, placed Essad on an Italian warship, guarded him and later welcomed him in Italian territory.

ITALY TO PROTECT INTERESTS. The Italian Foreign Office has ignored the action of the Albanian Senate. It will neither confirm nor deny the news that Prince Burhan-Eddin has been offered the throne. There is cause for etating that Italy's attitude depends upon events and that Italian interests will be defended at any cost. Excluding the greatest of those interests, which is the permanent veto of Italian territorial aggrandizement in Albania with the con-trol of harbors, such as Valona, that as-sure dominance in the Adriatic, there is erty and citizens again imperiled by civil

The pressure of public opinion in Italy increases. Every day finds the Government's position more delicate. Every day the comments of influential citizens and writers is belder, more aggressive. Italy'a army and may are ready. All that is needed is a respectable pretext. This Albanian affairs may now furnish. Italy is infermed of Austrian preparations in the Pola district, where 10,000 troops are believed to be assembled.

ready to meet an Italian attack. It can be stated, therefore, that the complica-tions are of the namest importance using to the presibility of Italian intervention.

CANADIANS PLAN TO SEND MORE MEN TO CONTINENT

Soldiers, Supplies and Money Will Be Rushed to England's Aid.

Having dispatched the first Canadian war continuent of \$2.00 men on its voyage to Europe, well guarded by British men-of-war, the Canadian Government is expected in a few date to leade a sec-ond call for mon to job; their comruder at the front Although it is intimated at the front Atthough R is intimated that only 10.000 men will be asked for on this occasion it is estimated that fully 10.000 will be room Toronto and Montreal.

Ever since the war began the militia regiments throughout the country have been invessing their establishments to a war feeling and adding so many recruits that the apply of the service khaki uniforms has been extracted, and companies are again seen possing with the older uniforms of the British army.

Owing to the valuable service conduced by mounted infantry in the south African war it was said today by a prominent headquarters officer that the second constitutions of the state of the service conduced by mounted infantry in the south African war it was said today by a prominent headquarters officer that the second constitutions of the conduction of the south African war it was said today by a prominent headquarters officer that the second constitutions of the second constitutions of the second constitution of the sec

war it was said today by a prominent headquarters officer that the se out contribution of men by the Dominion weald be particularly strong in this arm. Coupled with a strong demand that has arisen that this counter should send at land 120 for men and dispitals them in the field, a deroid and amountain them in the field, a deroid and amountaineous movement for the formation of rits titls has started everywhere in the country. movement for the formation or side clobs has started everywhere in the country. As the work of setting men roads for the war progresses it is being received that the Deminion dovernment into been gradually making irreparations for the great struckle for the last three roads. This has been done mainly through the provision of rifle ranges and other families for bractice in mulianaship. A spontaneous movement which begungement time as it to provide for the descent

some time and to provide for the de-pendents of sodders at the front has pay assumed large proportions. Toronto and Montreal, which were the Erst to begin this work, have ruled \$1.55.000 between them, several other sities bays under-taken to carse from \$50.00 to \$50.00 each

and when all that here had no to fee as each and when all that here had no mouse had has been gathered in Filian and a fic. so, on will be on hand for critet.

A remarkable feature for the present war no far as Canada is concerned to the strong support of the cause of the Allies by the many foreign residents of the country. Humbreds of Germans have applied for naturalization papers, among whom is Professor Mueller, of the University of Tounts. At Berlin, Ontario, a city composed almost wholly of men and women of German descent and of naturalized Germans, a large patriotic fund is being restuited and prominent critizens including many manufacturers have held public meetings, forewore the Katser and piedred their allegiance to the British cause.

MINOR TERRORS OF WAR:

asualties among the British commissloned officers has been so large is fur-nished in the following letter written by a noncommissioned officer of the Buns:

"No regiment fought harder than we did, and no regiment has better officers, who wont shoulder to shoulder with their men, but you can't expect absolute im-possibilities to be accomplished, no maiter how brave the boys are, when you are fighting a force 20 to 30 times as strong. If some of you at home who have spoken succeingly of British officers could have seen how they handled their men and shirked nothing you would be ashamed of yourselves. We are all de-termined when it is fit again to return and get our own back."

Hundreds of men from the Salvation army missions have answered the call of Lord Kitchener for services loyally and promptly. Stories of the gallantry and bravery of the Salvationists are now coming back from the front.

One of the wounded served as a motor driver in the royal field artillery. He was a bandsman in the Salvation Army before war was declared and told of hearing other former Salvationists singing the favorite songs of the army on the buttlefields at night. Telling of the fighting, the former

bias namabna

"Shells were bursting all around us and I was struck by a splinter. It was only a flesh wound, however, so I bound it up and went ahead with my work. First seemed the enemy was getting the better of us, then he would retreat and so the pattle went all day. Comrades were failing all around me. The Germans were falling in hundreds. So thick were the dead of the enemy that when the order to advance was given we simply had to force the motor over heaps of bodies. While following the retreating Germans six of us not lost. For four days we tramped without anything to eat or drink. On the third day our tongues were hanging out from thirst and two of the men went mad. It was on the fourth night that we fell in with British ambulance sections, and one the first sounds I heard was a wounded man in one of the wagons singing:

"'I'm a child of a king,
I'm a child of a king,
With Jesus my saviour,
I'm a child of a king.'

"I learned that he was a Salvationist and later in the stillness of the night I heard a clear voice in another part of the camp singing:

Then we'll roll the old charlet along, And we won't drag on behind.

"The song was taken up in other parts of the camp until it swelled into a chorus of voices that made the air ring with the old Salvation Army song."

Reports indicate it sometimes takes a lot to kill a modern soldier. Sergeant Fougere, of France, received eight bult wounds, a broken arm and other in-ries, and although shot in the calf. thigh and ankle, escaped being captured by Germans, and limped ten miles to his regiment. Another French soldier received six bullet and three bayonet wounds and is recovering. The French War Office estimates only two men are drill and tell me how you would like to killed out of every 100 hit. The penetra-

ITS COMEDY AND PATHOS

An elequent commentary on the feel- | tion is so clean one soldier did not know ng that exists between British officers he had been hit for three hours, and an and men, and a reason why the list of other bullet went through two soldlers and lodged in a cavalryman's saddle.

"If oLudon were to follow the example of the Russian capital and change its name," says the London Times, "Cos-mopolis might be a suitable litle. For six weeks citizens of other nations have been pouring into England until London has become a vast hostel. Belgians whose homes have become smoking ruins, Frenchmen on whose lands the soldiers of three nations are now fighting, Russians whom the outbreak of war surprised in some alien country-all have sought these shores. Here, too, are many of our enemics' subjects-Germans and Austrians who were in England when war broke out, and have chosen to prolong their so-journ. At the hint of war, Germans who were in Paris flowed over to England. This invasion has turned London into a city where allen tongues may be heard everywhere. In omnibuses and trains, in the shops and theatres one sees foreigners and listens to foreign speech. One might almost suggest that London's new motto should be 'Icl on parle Francals,' for in certain parts of the city the language of our Allies is heard almost as frequently as our own."

Some of the privates at least in the forman ranks are under the impression that Japan and the United States are taking part in the war on the German side, according to a letter received in Lon-don from an officer of a Highland regiment now at the front.

In every camp where Britain's new irmies are being trained the regular drill instructors are sweating over their com-pany rolls at night, desperately trying to remember the pronunciation of the names of aristocratic recruits who do not rec-ognize Cholmondley when pronounced as t is spelt.

A sergeant calling the roll for a com-pany of the new "sportsmen" battallon for the first time had a terrible experi-ence recently. Having disposed success-fully of a few "Harpers," "Mitchella," etc., he came to the name "Montague." "Private Montair," shouted the ser-

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir," came from the ranks.
"Why didn't you answer before?" de-

manded the sergeant. "Because my name is Mon-ta-gue," replied the recruit.
"Well," snapped the sergeant, "you'll do seven days' fatigew."
The next name on the list, Majoribanks, brought no response, for the sergeant

enounced "Majoreybanks." A second call brought the mild response 'I expect you mean me, sir. My name is Marshbanks.' "

The sergeant almost reeled, but proreeded bravely with "Colquboun."
"Private Col-kew-houn." he called.
"Cooboon, sir, that's me." came a brisk reply from the front rank.

The drill instructor gave up and, clos-

ing his book, he wearily gave the order "number." When this was completed he "One hundred and twenty-one. That's right. Now, if there are any more of you with fancy names just come to me after

GERMAN ENVOYS IN U. S.

Western Millworker Accused of Writ-

ing Letter to Bernstorff.

RAYMOND, Wash., Sept. 29.-Edwin R.

cott, a millworker, who says he formerly was a lieutenant in the Dublin fusiliers. is under arrest here today on a charge

of having threatened the "extermination"

Begged to Finish Work.

PARIS, Sept. 29. As an illustration of the spirit that

animates the French regiments the story is told of an incident at Solssons, where, after three days incessant fighting, a

single infantry regiment that had as-saulted the enemy's position time and again was compelled to retire. At the close of the third day, by a bayonet

refused to explain his action.

of the German diplomatic corps in the

DIRE FATE THREATENED

KAISER'S TROOPERS REST TIRED BODIES ON BEDS OF ROYALTY

Unawed by Splendors of Compiegne Palace They Seek "Nature's Sweet Restorer" in Marie Antoinette's Apartments.

PARIS, Sept. 29. Gabriel Mourey, curator of the ancient royal palace at Complegue, reports that the Germans when they occupied the town laid straw upon the palace floors. where their soldiers smoked and slept. Regiment Fought 72 Hours and Then The officers did not occupy the historic royal beds, but they took the mattresse. and other equipment from the beds. notably that which was once the bed of Marie Automette, and slept on them on the floors of the ancient royal bedrooms. The invaluable Beauvals tapestries had been removed to a safe place before the

close of the third day, by a bayonet close of the third day, by a bayonet charge, they had gained a height which covered the German position, but the latter were on a neighboring hill, where they were busy digging entrenchments. It was necessary to carry the position before the digging was finished, if it was to be taken at all, so the commanding officer, recognizing the exhausted condition of his troops, sent for reinforcements, whom he ordered to charge.

The resiment felt humiliated at the call for pinforcements, and petitioned their colonist to be allowed to finish the work themselves. Permission was reluctantly given, and, despite their previous 2 hours of archives fighting, the remains of the resiment charged up the hill and carried hey assault. They lost heavily in the effort, but their pride had been satisfied. Germans arrived the curator reports Nothing was requived from the palace, te sars, and to damage done, except to some of the furniture, which can be resame of the furnity-s. When can be re-paired easily and to the chessboard which Queen Caroline, of Nanies, presented to Napol-on I. The chessboard itself was not harmed, but the chessmen were taken

as souvenits. Referring to the reported German viola-tion of the Policare vault the Figaresa).

editorially: There is certainly some profound derangement in the brains of those capable of such an act. which is a form of momentone dementa. Forty years ago involved triumyla and a hind of saturation in the vilgarest satisfactions have The newspaper zone on to recommend be excommunication of all German con excitation. There should be no lose Garman marks or governesses employed and the language should be elim-

DARDANELLES BLOCKED

Turkey Closes Straits to All Classes

of Shipping. LONDON, Sept. 25-Turkey has closed the Bardanelies, the parrow strait be-tween Europe and Asia to all naviga-tion, according to a dispatch from Con-custinable. The duration of the closure is not given, nor is its purpose explained.

By agreement among the great Powers the Dardan-des, heavily fortified, are closed alwars to wer years other than

ITALIAN MINISTER ILL

moned here to consilt with Dr. Etters Marchiafava regarding the condition of Marguis Antonio is San Glullano, the Italian Minister of Fareign Affairs, who is affected with gouty dyspectal. Al-though confined to his bed, the Foreign Minister continues to receive foreign diplomats at his bedside and direct the affairs of 2 s office.

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GERMAN SOLDIERS FIRED ON COMRADES IN NIGHT ASSAULTS

Infantry Made Fatal Mistake During Advance, Says Report From English Headquarters at the Front.

LONDON, Sept. 29. The British Official Press Bureau has issued a description of the operations of the British force in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eyewitness at the headquarters of Field Marshai Sir John French. This account supplements that issued September 24. It says:
"September 25, 1914.—For four days
there has been a comparative full all
along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though

the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one cyll result of the sunshine has been the release of flies, which were torpid during the wet days. 'Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been in the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week.

ATTACK IN DARK. "Since the last letter left general headquarters, evidence has been re-ceived which points to the fact that during counter attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the

'Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches.

"This narrative begins with September 21 and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was but little rain, and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy, who were endeav-oring to construct a redoubt. The Ger-mans, for their part, expended a large number of heavy shells in a long range bombardment of a village.

FOUND TRENCHES DESERTED. "Reconnoitring parties sent out during the night of the 21st-22d discovered some deserted trenches, and in them, or near wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition and equipment were also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had with-drawn for some distance.

"Tuesday, the 22d, was also fine, with less wind, and was one of the most un-eventful days that has passed since we reached the Aisne-uneventful, that is, for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans never-theless giving another village a taste of the 'Jack Johnsons.'

"The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close fighting in which we have taken part has occurred. All over this No Man's Land, between the lines, the bodies of German infantry are still lying in heaps, where they have fallen at different times.
"Events have moved so quickly during

the last two months that anything con-nected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now an-cient history. Nevertheless, the follow-ing extract of a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the tim in England:
"Tenth Reserve Army Headquarters,

United States in a letter addressed to Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington. The envoy was to be the first victim. The arrest was made by secret service The French troops in front of the Tenth army corps have retreated south across the Sambre, part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp, it is reported that an English army has disoperatives. The letter was dated Port-land August 30 and postmarked Raymond. It was traced through a damaged letter of a typewriter which, it is alleged. Scott used. The police say he confessed, but reported that an English army has dis-embarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

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DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS IS PROBLEM TO PETROGRAD

800,000 Austrians Taken Is Report. To Be Distributed in Muscovy.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 29. The Russian regards the Austrian as gentlemanly opponent, with whom it is pleasure to fight.

a pleasure to fight.
Not that the Austrian does not fight well. The struggle in Poland and Galicia has been as bloody as that on the Meuse, and the Austrian, though beaten, has fought gallantly against overwhelming numbers, better generals and better The Austrians have never levied any contribution on occupied towns, and have treated Russian prisoners and wounded with reasonable humanity.

It is not easy to arrive at a correct estimate of the number of Austrian pris-oners interned in various parts of Rus-sia. The Bourse Gazette, one of the leading evening newspapers of Petrograd, sets the figure at \$60,000. Among the large contingent of prisoners at Kiev is former Austrian commandant of Lemberg.

The Austrian prisoners arriving in Petrograd are a decidedly mixed crowd. The first thing that strikes one about hem is the extraordinary number of

Kiev is overflowing with prisoners. They are also streaming into Petrograd. They are becoming a national problem.
"What shall we do with our Austrian prisoners?" is the cry of the moment.

As a matter of fact, they are being dias a matter of fact, they are being di-rected to Vologda and other remote in-ternal Governments of Muscovy, where they will be as peaceful for the next six months as if they were snowed up at the North Pole.

To give the Austrian officer his due, does not often, when captured pester his captors for favors. Some Austrian officers do not seem, however, to take the war seriously. The best Austroops are those from the Tyrol. have had not quarrel with the Slavs, and know nothing about them, while the troops from eastern Austria are either half Slav themselves or are easygoing and not serious.

This lack of seriousness constitutes the great moral defect of the Austro-Hungarian army. It explains the readiness of the Austrians to surrender and re-

DISEASE-RACKED CORPS NEW BURDEN

TO NATIONS AT WAR

Plague and Minor Ills Among Soldiers in Rainbesogged Fields Cause Concern to British.

LONDON, Sept. 29. The British army officials admittedly are gravely concerned over the sanitary situation in the field. Constantly recurring reports which can hardly be overlooked, insist that real Asiatic cholera is present, not only in Austria among the wounded in Vienna and Budapest and among the troops on the firing line in Galicia, but that it actually has developed in certain parts of Russia. In addition typhoid and typhus, as well as dysentery, are said to be raging in the ranks of some of the German armica

and navy, French and British soldiers suffering from milder disease.

As a result of these developments extraordinary activity is in evidence at all of the hospital cases. To the troops at the front have been sent enormous quantities of quicklime, which is being used wherever it is necessary

to clean up battleficids in the rear of the troops.

In addition, the most extraordinary preautions are being taken to insure that no water used by the army in the field is taken from contaminated sources. In this respect the British army is much better, off than any of the other forces

in the field.
From the first landing on French soil the commanders of the troops have been active in safeguarding the water supply Whenever the field kitchens are not engaged in supplying food for the men they have been kept in operation boiling water. Consequently up to the present water. time the British expeditionary forces have been remarkably free from disease.

The heavy, cold rains that continued

for more than a week, however, brought a veritable epidemic of rhaumatian is the soldiers in the field. Compelled to stand hip deep in water-filled trenches to fight day and night in clothing from which water actually dripped, the contending forces naturally suffered and since then the percentage of sick is fully as large as the percentage of wounded. In addition the weather conditions took severe toll of the wounded and reports from all of the hospitals, both here and in France, show a high percentage of pneumonia cases at the present time.

FRENCH HOLD GRAIN CROPS

Government May Be Forced to Fix Maximum Price.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The action of farmers in withholding their supplies awaiting further advance in prices is causing anx-iety in official circles. Little grain is being offered to the markets. It is proposed that the government fix maximum price at which grain may

35,000 REFUGEES FLOCK TO HAVEN IN GHENT

Peasants Flee Scenes of Fighting in Belgian Provinces.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3. Thirty-five thousand refugees have ar-rived at Ghent, according to advices re-ceived from private sources in northern

The refusees are peasants and restdents of smaller towns in the part of the country west of Brussels, in the vicinity of Alost and Termonde, where the fight ing has been going on for several days, and from West Flanders, where the people expect conflicts between the Germans and a force of French and British which now said to be marching east toward is now said to be marked. Belgium in northern France.

Stupidity of London A teacher asked her class to write an

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on London.

Later she was surprised, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph, to read the following in one attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity." The young author was asked how he got that idea.

"Please, miss," was the reply. "It says in the textbook the population of London is very dense."

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beauty; 41/2-inch tires-"Nobby" tread on rear wheels; unusually complete equipment including Chalmers-made one-man top of silk mohair, quick acting storm curtains, five demountable rims, one-motion Chalmers-Entz electric starter which makes the motor non-stallable, Klaxon horn, electric lights, etc. And perhaps the greatest feature of all, the unusually high quality in a car at such a price.

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